



D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1839.

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PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY J. C. NOBLE & J. DUNLOP,
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.
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nan's Hotel.

TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not
paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within
the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post-
paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
Advertisements.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times,
\$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15.
Longer ones in proportion.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE & CHAIRS.



IN addition to my large and splendid stock of FUR-
NITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services
of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing
every description of UPHOLSTERING, on the most
modern and approved style. Such as Drapery,
Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hang-
ing, Trimming Pews, &c.; MATTRESSES of every
description kept on hand and made to order at my Fur-
niture Establishment, Limestone street, second door
above the Jail, where any person wanting any description
of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs,
from which they can select any style they wish, and it
will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior
to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837 48-1f

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the
Stores formerly occupied by CHARTREUX & IN-
RANO, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would re-
spectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that
in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are
some choice WINES and LIQUORS, he is daily ex-
pecting additional supplies, which will make his stock
as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a
constant supply of Goods in his line, which he will offer
for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE and
RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.
He is prepared to do a General Commission and Forwarding
Business. Goods consigned to his care will be
disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little
delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be af-
forded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best
efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sin-
cere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their in-
terest, to merit and receive a continuance of their pa-
tronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837 51-1f

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine,
pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and
eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best
quality is in its specific and curative effects on female
weakness.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are
condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local
and general debility; and because they find no relief from
the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too
often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weakness,
as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which
such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign
and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH.
And for the weakness consequent upon the obstructions
and irregularities to which unmarried and young fe-
males are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole
 Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and cur-
ative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold
by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Ga-
zette, Lexington.

September 20, 1838.

THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has purchased the
ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. MOR-
RISON. At the same stand he will always keep a fresh
and good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. He has
on hand at present, a large quantity of Sugar, Corn-
meal, Tea, Liquors, &c., which will be sold at the most
market prices.

N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL
STORE, on Cheapside. The stock is worth between 3
and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of
the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a
bargain, and make the payments easy.

S. C. TROTTER.
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838 38-1f

OYSTERS.

A FEW KEGS, in prime order, direct from Balti-
more, just received by
Nov. 10, 1838.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
No. 10, Main street, Lex.Marble Factory, North Upper Street, Corner
of Short Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citi-
zens of Lexington and the public
generally, that he has now on hand, and
will continue to have a general assort-
ment of every article in his line of busi-
ness, viz:

Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot
Stones, Door Sills and Steps, Win-
dow Sills and Heads, Paint Stones and
Moulds; Stones for Saddlers; Impos-
ing Stones for Builders; Marble frames
for Fire Places; Mortars and Caudy
Tables for Confectioners; Milk, Pump
and Water Spout Tringles, &c. &c.

All of which he expects to sell cheaper than any estab-
lishment in the West. The work will be warranted of
the best materials, and executed in the best manner.
Plans can be furnished of ancient and modern monu-
ments, European and American.

I flatter myself, that, having a stock of work on hand
superior to any in the state, and my prices more reason-
able, that if any person wanting any of the above articles
would call at my shop and judge for themselves, it would
be to insure my success.

P. DOYLE.
N. B. Having an unusual large stock of Marble on
hand, I propose selling 10 per cent. cheaper than any other
shop in the West, that works the same materials.
Old Stone Work repaired and cleaned, if brought
to my Shop.

P. D.
Lexington, October 25, 1838 41 5m—Obs.

A CARD.

FRANKLIN THORPE, (Clock
and Watch-Maker and Jewel-
ler,) respectfully informs the citizens
of Lexington and vicinity, that he
will attend to the repairing of Clocks
and Watches of every description;
MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS,
and JEWELRY. ENGRAVING
done. From his experience in the
business, he does not doubt but that he will please the
who may give him a call. As it is his intention of mak-
ing the city his residence, he wishes a share of public
patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to
J. B. Jousseaume's Saddlery Shop.
N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.
Lexington, June 23, 1838 30-3

N. Y. Spirit of the Times & Turf
Register.

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at
\$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T.
PORTER, Editor.

J. W. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.

Sept. 15, 1836 55-1f

NEW GOODS.

OREAR & BEELEY,
(No. 37, Main Street.)

ARE now receiving and opening an extensive and
well selected assortment of British, French, India
and AMERICAN

MERCHANDISE.

Their Goods were selected with great care in the East-
ern Markets, and comprise all the variety of STAPLE
AND FANCY GOODS, viz:—

Cloths, Cassimeres and Cusinets;
French, British and American Prints;
Brown and Bleached Cotton;
Flannels and Blankets;
Muslin De Laine, in great variety;
Large Stock of Ribbons and Bonnets;
Fine and Coarse SHOES and BOOTS for
Gentlemen;

Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS;
also, Hair and Passage Carpets;
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE and GRO-
CERIES.

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—48-2m

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE undersigned respectfully in-
forms his customers, and the
public generally, that he continues
the Cabinet Ware Business at his
old stand on Main-street, near the
Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a
few doors below Logan's corner,
where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be
had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured
in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase ar-
ticles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine
for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.
Having provided himself with a FURNITURE
WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered
any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at-
tend to Funerals, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-1f

STILL COMBS REPAIRED.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-
forms his friends and the public gen-
erally, that he has removed his Shop from
the house of J. Bunnett, to the Corner of
Mill and Short Streets, opposite the Post-Office, where
Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest
manner.
J. S. VANPLET.
Lexington, June 25, 1838 26-1f

BEER.

LEXINGTON

BREWERY,

West Main-Street, opposite Jefferson-Street.

THE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewery begs leave
to inform his old customers, and the lovers of MALTED
LIQUOR in general, that his Brewery is now in a full
state of operation, and that every exertion is being made
to secure to the public the high reputation he has ac-
quired for the manufacture of

PORTER, ALE AND BEER.

He returns thanks to his old customers for their liberal
patronage, which has enabled him to stop all IMPRO-
PRIATION, and circulate that CAPITAL in our city and
vicinity, which has been for many years past, distributed
in FOREIGN MARKETS.

His BEER season commenced on the first of September.
Orders from the adjacent towns will be attended to.
Distillers will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and
Farmers supplied with Fall and Spring Barley Seed.

JOHN R. CLEARY.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-6m

GREEN-HILL BOARDING SCHOOL.

THIS Institution having been permanently established
in a high and healthy situation, 2 miles South of
Lexington, will be continued the ensuing year. (1839.)
The 5th annual term will commence on the 1st Monday
in January. The term will be divided into two Sessions
of 5 months each, allowing a recess of 3 weeks at the close
of the first session.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of
a thorough and polite education. Much care and exer-
tion are used to inculcate *Opinions, Feelings, and Man-
ners*, founded in *Magnanimity, Right Reason and Chris-
tian Morality*; it being quite as important to develop and
educate the Moral as the Intellectual faculties. The Stu-
dents are required to read and study the Scriptures a part
of each Lord's day, and when the weather is favorable,
attend Church in Lexington.

The price per scholar, for the ensuing term, will be
\$150, if paid in advance; if not paid in advance \$175
will invariably be charged, one half of which will be due
at the end of each session. Music on the Piano, Use of
the Piano, Drawing, and Painting, and Backs and Sta-
tionary, to be extra charges. The charge for Music will
be \$25. Use of Piano \$25, and Drawing and Painting \$12
per session. Books and Stationary will be charged at the
Lexington retail prices.

No student will be received for a less time than the
whole term, unless by special arrangement with the Prin-
cipal, and any one entering the school as a student, with-
out previous arrangement, will be considered a scholar for
the whole term, and must pay accordingly. No deduction
will be made for absence or loss of time, except in cases
of long continued illness.

Application may be made at the Store of B. W. & H.
B. Toot, Lexington, or at the School.

HUGH B. TODD, Principal.

Nov. 22, 1838 47-2m

TINNING! TINNING!

James Burch & J. C. Noble,
Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above busi-
ness, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. No-
ble, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

House-gutters, Floor-pipe and Pipes,
Of all kinds, are kept constantly on hand, or made to
order, and a Large and General assortment of TIN-
WARE will always be kept on hand for R. tail.

They can insure their work to be done in the best
style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate
Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will
superintend the business of the establishment. They
invite their friends and the public to give them a call.
Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

GOELICKE'S

Hatchless Sanative!

DANIEL BRADFORD.

MAKES pleasure in announcing to the afflicted, that
he has at length received a consignment of this in-
valuable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No.
28, Main-street.
Price \$2.50 per bottle. Nov. 29.

PORK WANTED.

WISH to purchase 40 or 50,000 weight of M-
CHERABLE PORK, delivered at Cart. Tom-
land Church, within one mile and a half of Coloville,
(15 miles from Lexington, near the Winchester road.)
The pigs will be received on foot or slaughtered, as may
best suit the person selling.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—48-1

AUCTION

COMMISSION STORE.

THE undersigned having associated themselves with
the firm of CAVANAUGH & BRADFORD, Es-
quires, and the firm of AUCTION and COM-
MISSION, in Lexington, Ky., beg leave to in-
form their friends and the public generally, that they have
opened in Court House, nearly opposite the General Post
office Stage Office, where they are prepared to attend to
sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c.
I. T. CAVINS.
JAS. B. BRADFORD.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—47-1f

Sole Agents for Real or Personal Estate, attended to in
any part of this City or County.

LEXINGTON UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

D. S. GREGORY & CO.

Prompt, Practical and Persevering!

Retrospections are but too often attended with pain
and regret—but after a period of 15 years, during which
term S. J. Sylvester has been continually engaged in the
same business, he can triumphantly assert that his ex-
ertions have been most eminently successful, and that
the only remuneration received by him, is the prompt
attention to Correspondents have been pro-
ductive of Profits to the amount.

S. J. Sylvester is happy and happy to thank his
friends for the patronage, and to assure them of his
bated zeal in all that appertains to every branch of his
business; and respectfully invites a particular attention
to the very brilliant scheme to be drawn in FERRI-
ARY—equal to any ever before offered, and in which
Sylvester is determined to see some of the CAPITALS.

The public is requested to be careful in addressing
S. J. SYLVESTER.

139 Broadway, & 22 Wall street, N. Y.

Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland.

Class No. 3 for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore Md.
Feb. 13, 1839.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of—\$20,000,	20 Prizes of—\$1,000,
1 " 10,000,	20 " 500,
1 " 5,000,	30 " 250,
1 " 2,000,	50 " 100,
1 " 1,000,	

Tickets Five Dollars. A certificate of a Package of
5 whole tickets will be sent for Seventy Dollars. Shares
in proportion.

50,000 DOLLARS.

Virginia State Lottery.

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of
Norfolk. Class No. 1, for 1839. To be drawn at
Alexandria Va. Feb. 15, 1839.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of—\$50,000,	10 Prizes of—\$1,000,
1 " 10,000,	10 " 750,
1 " 5,000,	12 " 500,
1 " 3,000,	20 " 250,
1 " 2,000,	25 " 100,
1 " 1,000,	100 " 100,
1 " 1,615,	

Tickets Ten Dollars—Shares in proportion. A certi-
ficate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for on-
ly \$120. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Maryland State Lottery.

Class 3, for 1839, to be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Feb.
20, 1839.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of—\$20,000,	20 Prizes of—\$1,000,
1 " 10,000,	20 " 500,
1 " 5,000,	30 " 250,
1 " 3,000,	50 " 100,
1 " 2,000,	155 " 100,
1 " 1,000,	

Tickets only Five Dollars. A certificate of a package
of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$65—Shares in pro-
portion.

Virginia State Lottery.

For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling. Class 1,
for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria Va. Feb. 23, 1839.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of—\$30,000,	20 Prizes of—\$1,500,
1 " 10,000,	20 " 500,
1 " 5,000,	50 " 400,
1 " 3,000,	50 " 300,
1 " 2,000,	100 " 200,
1 " 1,000,	65 " 100,

Tickets only Ten Dollars. A certificate of a Pack-
age of 25 tickets will be sent for \$110—Shares in pro-
portion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway, and 22 Wall-st.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

HOME—"SWEET HOME."

An alien from God and a stranger to grace,
I wander'd thro' earth, its gay pleasures to trace,
In the pathway of sin I continued to roam,
Unmindful, alas, that it led me from home;
Home, home—sweet home,
O Saviour direct me to Heaven my home.

The pleasures of earth I have seen fade away,
They bloom for a season but soon they decay,
But pleasures more lasting in Jesus are given,
Salvation on earth and a mansion in Heaven;
Home, &c.

Allure me no longer ye false glowing charms,
The Saviour invites me, I'll go to his arms;
At the banquet of mercy I hear thou art room,
O there may I feast with his children at home;
Home, &c.

O Jesus conduct me to Heaven my home!

Farewell vain amusements, my follies adieu!
While Jesus, and Heaven, and glory I view,
I feast on the pleasures that flow from his throne,
The foretaste of Heaven, sweet Heaven my home;
Home, &c.

O when shall I share the fruition of home?

The days of my exile are passing away,
The time is approaching when Jesus will say,
"Well done faithful servant, set down on thy throne,
And dwell in my presence forever at home!"
Home, &c.

O there shall I rest with the Saviour at home!

Affliction, and sorrow, and death will be o'er,
Thou Saviour shall unite to be parted no more,
Their loud halldu, fill Heaven's high dome—
They dwell with the Saviour forever at home!
Home, &c.

They dwell with their Saviour forever at home!

PILGRIM.

Frankfort, Jan. 1839.

MISCELLANY.

The annexed letter from a gentleman in Phil-
adelphia relates to a lady whose arrival in our
country has been recently announced in the New
York papers, and whose name, lineage, and per-
sonal merits invest her with great interest for
every American. We hope we may consult the
gratification of our readers by giving publicity
to the letter, without offending the delicacy of
her whose character and attraction it so eloquently
exhibits.—*Nat. Int.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1838.

The curiosity of this city has been much ex-
cited some days ago by accounts of a remark-
able young person who was attracting great at-
tention in New York, and it has now been gratified
in the highest degree by her appearance
here. Before I attempt any description of her
person, I will give you an imperfect sketch of
what I have gathered of her history, and a very
touching one it is, replete with unusual interest,
especially to Americans. Her name is ANGI-
CA VESPUCCI, a daughter of the illustrious house
of Vespucci, of Florence, in Tuscany. Nor has
this name been indifferently given to her. She
is a lineal descendant of the great navigator,
Amerigo Vespucci, after whom this country has
received its name of America. Since the time
when the name of this renowned discoverer was
raised to so much distinction, the children of this
house have borne it with unflinching pride, so that they
may all be said to be identified with this con-
tinent, and to be Americans in a very happy sense
of the word. The lady of whom I speak, and
who is the first of the family who has honored
this country with a visit, is worthy of every eulo-
gium, both on account of the dignity of her char-
acter, her intellectual endowments, and a degree
of personal beauty and grace that has given her
celebrity such as few of the noblest Tuscan
dames attain.

And now as to the immediate motive which
brought her, young, beautiful, and alone, to this
country. She makes no secret of this, and the
account she gives is corroborated from the high-
est sources. An enthusiast, and connecting from
the earliest moment the love of liberty with her
own cherished name, she had the misfortune to
give offence to the sovereign authority of her na-
tive country. Neither her sex, nor her youth,
could prevail to except her from the austere judg-
ments which, at that time, fell upon political of-
fenders, and she was banished. Turned upon
the wide world alone, and with the most limited
means, barely sufficient for her honest wants,
this rigor, instead of prostrating her, roused en-
ergies within her she had been unconscious of.
She went into a world, then strange to her, un-
daunted, and her history and her unpretending
merit opened all hearts to her. This occurred
about four years ago. Since that period the
Court of Tuscany, which has never been a very
unrelenting one, has given her permission to re-
turn home again.

No one who sees her would doubt an instant of
her unquestionable respectability, but this is put
beyond all cavil by the testimony which some of
the most noble and honorable persons in Europe
have given of her character and conduct, and of
the regard she has inspired them with. I have
been told that the Queen of France, one of the
most virtuous and discriminating personages of
our times, has written letters in her favor; and
indeed, it is said that she is addressed to the im-
mediate protection of his excellency M. Pontis,
the present French Minister in this country. But
the very affectionate and cordial manner in
which the ladies who take the lead in society in
this city have received her, the unwearied pains
taken by them to assure her of a welcome, to
minister to her comforts and enjoyments, is a
sufficient proof both of their confidence and dis-
cussment.

I ought to stop here; and not attempt a descrip-
tion of her person, in which I shall certainly fail
at any rate, I shall venture a few words.

I met her first at a select dinner-party, at New
York, and I confess I was fascinated both with
her appearance and deportment. She is about
five feet six inches high, and inclining to be stout,
but carrying herself with so much ease and grace
that every portion of her person seems to be in
perfect harmony with the rest. She is about
twenty six years old, and when her fine intellec-
tual features are lighted up, and those dark ex-
pressive eyes (the windows of her soul) are beam-
ing abroad from beneath her ebony hair, crowned
by a gold Tuscan Beretto, and her rich embrown-
ed skin placed in contrast with her black velvet
robe, most exquisitely adjusted to her person,
she stands not in need of a very rare dignity of
manner, blended with much affability and
cheerfulness, to make her one of the most at-
tractive persons I ever saw. Her conversation
reveals a cultivated mind, familiar with the his-
tory of her country, and her portfolio of Etrus-
can and Grecian Vases, drawn by herself, sur-
passed every effort of the kind I had seen. But
the historic interest with which this lady is in-
vested, throws an indelible charm around
her. You feel all the time as if you were in
company with a living personification of Ameri-
ca. Indeed, who could have expected to see
exactly such a person, and under such circum-
stances, in a country which derives its name from
her ancestor?

POLL-EVIL.

From the horse rubbing and sometimes strik-
ing his poll against the lower edge of the man-
ger, or hanging back in the stall and bruising
the part with the halter, or from frequent and
painful stretching of the ligaments and muscles,
by unnecessary tight reining, and occasionally
we fear from a violent blow on the poll, care-
lessly or unwittingly inflicted, inflammation comes
on, and a swelling appears, hot, tender and pain-
ful. We have just stated, that the ligament of
the neck passes over the atlas or first bone, with-
out being attached to it, and the seat of inflamma-
tion is between the ligament and the bone be-
neath; and being thus deeply situated, it is se-
rious in its nature and difficult

CONGRESS.

Our limits do not permit the publication generally, of the speeches delivered in Congress, but many of our readers having expressed a wish to see that of Mr. BENTON, we have, to the exclusion of much interesting matter, made room for it to-day.

SPEECH OF MR. BENTON, OF MISSOURI,

In Senate, Friday, January 4, 1839.—On the graduation bill, and in reply to Mr. CLAY's attacks upon General Jackson.

Mr. BENTON rose, in consequence of the endless attacks made upon an eminent citizen, now retired from public life, and seeking repose under his own vine, and by the side of his own fire, but for whom, it would seem, there was to be no peace on this side of the grave. He alluded to the late President of the United States, General Jackson, and to the repeated instances in which his name had been dragged into this debate, and tyranny and mischief attributed to him for his conduct in relation to the act for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. That conduct had been denounced as tyrannical and unconstitutional, and to it had been attributed all the late moneyed embarrassments of the country. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLAY] is the author of these denunciations, and also the author of the bills, for there were two of them, the loss of which he so much deploras, and for the want of which he has seen so much evil arise. I said Mr. B. was the cotemporary of these bills. I knew their character and their fate; I saw their birth and their death, and great and numerous are the acts which stamp the character of the hero-statesman on General Jackson, there are none that exalt him more than his conduct in relation to these very bills. It was wise, patriotic, constitutional and heroic conduct. He had the wisdom to see the pernicious nature of these bills; he had the constitutional right to arrest them; and he had the heroism to exercise that right. The bills were of the most seductive character; they were calculated to seduce all unreflecting minds; for they proposed a distribution, among the people, of near sixty or seventy millions of dollars. The distribution would have left the Treasury bare—would have bankrupted the deposit banks—might have debauched the states—would have compelled a resort to loans or a new tariff—and would have set the fatal example of lavishing the public money, and the public property, upon the people on the eve of the Presidential elections. The first bill passed the two Houses in 1832, just before the Presidential election, and so near the end of the session of Congress that the President had but a few hours, instead of the ten days which the constitution allowed him, to examine its provisions, to make up his mind upon it, and to return it to the Senate with his objections in writing, if disapproved by him. It was retained by him ten days, as he had a clear constitutional right to do; Congress did not think proper to prolong its session to cover those ten days, as it might have done; for it was the session whose duration was not limited by the Constitution; and the two Houses having adjourned, he retained the bill until the next session, and then returned it to the House in which it originated with his objections to it. This was the regular course prescribed by the Constitution, and, thanks to the spirit and intelligence of the people, it was the course sanctioned and approved by them. Instead of being excited against the patriot President by an affected outcry against "pocketing bills," and by a *per capita* calculation of the money each voter had lost, so ostentatiously paraded before their eyes—instead of being excited against General Jackson by those means, and made to cast their votes against him, the high minded people of our America approved his conduct, and testified their approbation in the distinguished honor of his second election. This was the fate of the first bill. It was to have taken the whole proceeds of the sale of the public lands for five years—the years 1833, '34, '35, '36, '37—and divided them among the States; leaving the Treasury entirely dependent upon the custom-house duties for its support, which many then saw, and experience has since proved would be wholly inadequate, without a resort to a new tariff, loans, or Treasury notes, to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government.

The second bill was a duplicate of the first, but four years its junior in point of time: it did not come on until the approach of the Presidential election in 1836, but was made to cover the same number of years, and the same identical years, which were covered by the first one. To do this it was necessary to make this second bill retroactive—make it reach back, and exact from the Treasury as much money as the first bill would have taken out of it up to that time, and then for as many more years as would complete the original five. In fact, it was the same bill, in every particular, with the superaddition of the signal aggravation of being retroactive, and getting hold of three years' revenue from the lands for a grand distribution on the eve of the approaching Presidential election. This was the character of the second bill; and this character is too important and too necessary to be understood by the people for their knowledge of it to rest upon description. They must see it! They must see the thing itself, and know of their own knowledge what it was that fell, for fall it did, before the stern resolve of General Jackson; and the loss of which is now deplored as a national calamity. The people must see it and here it is in the book of the bills of the Senate, which I have this moment sent a messenger to bring me from the office of the Secretary. It is entitled "An act to divide among the states, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands," &c.; and the signature of the then Secretary of the Senate, Walter Lowrie, Esq., attests that it passed this body on the 12th day of May, 1835. I read from the third and fourth sections, which show the parts which are material to the present inquiry.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several sums of money received in the Treasury as the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be paid and distributed as aforesaid, at the Treasury of

the United States, one-fourth part on the first day of July eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and one-fourth part at the end of each ninety days thereafter, until the whole is paid; and those which shall be received for the years eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, shall also be paid at the Treasury half yearly, on the first day of July and January, in each of those years, to such person or persons as the respective Legislatures of the said States shall authorize and direct to receive the same.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, unless the United States shall become involved in war with any foreign power, in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, this act shall cease, and be no longer in force."

These are the sections of the act of 1836—the act which sunk before the firm resolve of President Jackson—sunk before his resolve for it died under his known opinion in respect to it, and without having reached his hand. It was the copy of the one which he had retained, and which he had returned with his objections. It was known to be useless to send it to him unless there was a majority of two thirds for it in each House. Such a majority could not be conciliated; and the bill, after becoming an act of the Senate, died out in the House of Representatives, and was succeeded by another act in the Senate to accomplish a part of its purpose; namely, the bill to distribute, under the name of a deposit, thirty-six millions of public moneys among the States. This latter became a law, it was only about one-half the magnitude of its predecessor and progenitor, the five years' land revenue distribution bill. It was only half the magnitude of that bill; but the one-half of it, even was enough to crush the great deposit banks.

I was one of a few who opposed all three of these bills; and especially I opposed the one from which two sections have just been read, and for the loss of which General Jackson has been so incontinently denounced on this floor, and for the want of which so many evils have been asserted to have arisen. I join issue upon these assertions. I denounce this bill now, as I did when it was on its passage, as a bill that would have bankrupted the deposit banks, and bankrupted the Treasury; and laid the Government under the necessity of reviving the tariff, or borrowing money to defray its ordinary daily and current expenses. These were my declarations then, when the bill was on its passage in May, 1836; and I expressed myself with such earnestness with respect to the danger to the banks and the Treasury, that a member of the Senate and a friend now present, suggested that they would alarm the country if published as delivered; and, in consequence, the speech was but partially and imperfectly reported. The bill died in the House of Representatives; it never became a law; I was satisfied, and should never have troubled the Senate and the country with a revival of the subject, had it not been now revived by the author of the bill, for the purpose of attributing to it a vast merit, and for the purpose of reiterating upon General Jackson an oft-repeated denunciation. The defunct bill is resuscitated by its author—resuscitated to claim our sympathies as a measure of beneficence to the country, and to excite our resentment against General Jackson, as the destroyer of so fine a measure. Revived, resuscitated, dug up from its grave in this manner, and for these purposes, it becomes a legitimate subject for parliamentary animadversion; and I mean to advert upon it freely, closely, and truly, that the country may not only see what it is they are called upon to regret, and to censure General Jackson for destroying, but also to enable all men who are of "sound mind and memory," to judge for themselves what this country would come to if its destinies were in the hands of the friend and supporters of such a bill.

I now address myself to the candor and intelligence of all parties, in this chamber and out of it, and invoke their attention, and the decision of their minds, on the case which will be presented. The bill in its third section, provides first for the distribution of the money which had been received from the sales of the public lands for the three preceding years, and which money had already, in great part, been expended by the Government. It ordered the amounts received from the lands in the years 1833, '34, and '35, to be divided out; the division to commence on the first day of July next ensuing, and to be accomplished in four instalments, at ninety days apart. This was one clause of the bill, and the amount on which it would have operated was \$23,582,882; that is to say, the sum of \$3,967,682 for 1833; the sum of \$4,857,600 for 1834; and the sum of \$14,754,460 for 1835. This would have made the sum of nearly six millions, in round numbers, payable out of the Treasury at intervals of ninety days; to wit, on the first days of July, October, January and April. The whole sum of twenty-three millions and a half would have been payable in the short space of about nine months, and that in addition to thirty-one millions which would be required for the service of the Government during the same year. So much for one branch of the distribution clause. The second branch of it ordered the proceeds of the land sales for the years 1836 and 1837 to be also divided out, but by a half yearly, instead of quarterly, process. The first payment was to be made on the first of July ensuing, being the same day on which the quarterly payments began; the second was to be made on the first of January, 1837, being the same day on which the third quarterly payment became due; the third half payment was to be made on the first of July, 1837; and the fourth on the first of January, 1838. Now what is the amount which this second branch of the distribution clause would have diverted from the Treasury, and in what time? Sir, the amount would have been \$31,653,350, and the time would have been eighteen months. Such would have been the amount payable in that short time, for the sales of the lands in 1836 were \$24,877,179, and for 1837 they were \$6,776,236, and this in addition to the sum required for the service of the Government in 1837, which was thirty-nine millions of dollars. The whole amount which would have been required for distribution between the first of July, 1836, and the first of January, 1838, would have been \$55,336,360; and the service of the government for the same time would have required just about as much more. A table of dates and sums will show the amount and distribution of these enormous calls for money.

Quarterly distribution.	Half yearly distribution.	Total distribution of the Government.	Grand Total.
1st July, 1836, 5,720,770	12,488,588	17,209,758	24,250,758
1st Oct. 1836, 5,720,770	none	5,720,770	24,250,770
1st Jan. 1837, 5,720,770	12,488,588	17,209,758	24,250,758
1st April, 1837, 5,720,770	none	5,720,770	24,250,770
1st July, 1837, none	3,988,118	3,988,118	13,138,118
1st Oct. 1837, none	none	none	9,750,000
1st Jan. 1838, none	3,988,118	3,988,118	13,138,118
			9,750,000
			13,138,118
			\$100,457,292

This table exhibits the detail and the gross of the amounts which would have been taken from the Treasury in eighteen months, if the land bill of 1836 had passed, with the detail and the gross also of what was actually required for the service of the Government for the same time. They amount, in round numbers to \$55,000,000 for distribution, and \$55,000,000 for the support of Government; in all \$110,000,000! Now, sir, how was the Treasury to stand this enormous call? It could not have stood it all! It could not have stood the first poll—the first seventeen and a quarter millions for distribution, and seven and three quarters for the public service, which would have been required on the first day of July, 1836. It would have failed at that payment; and so I declared, and in my opinion, demonstrated at that time; and so the event proved, when the deposit act passed, and substituted a smaller and later distribution. This deposit act passed in June of 1836; it began to take effect in January, 1837; it proposed to divide out but thirty-six millions of dollars, and that by nine millions at a time, and to commence the distribution, six months later than the land bill proposed; and yet what was the result? The result was the stopping of the principal deposit banks, and all the rest of the banks within five months, after the distribution began to take effect! The deposit banks made the first distribution in January; they nearly sunk under the second instalment in April; they were unable to meet the third one in July, and closed their doors in May; and while several causes contributed to the result, yet it must never be forgotten that the committee of the New York banks, where the stoppage began, in enumerating the four principal causes for that event, placed at the head of those causes, the operation of the DEPOSIT OR DISTRIBUTION act of June, 1836! This experience proved that the deposit banks could not stand a distribution of thirty-six millions commencing six months later than the proposed land bill distribution, and made in quarterly instalments of only nine millions at a time. How then could they have stood a distribution of fifty-five millions commencing six months earlier, and the first instalment amounting to seventeen and a quarter millions? The thing was impossible; it could not be done; and that was so evident to me that I proclaimed it, and reiterated my opinion on this floor in language too strong, in the judgment of some of my friends, to be allowed to go to the country, and what was that opinion bottomed upon? Upon the fact known to us all, and by me repeated a thousand times that what was called a surplus of forty millions in the Treasury, was a mere DELUSION; that the money, in point of fact, was NOT in the deposit banks; that it had been LENT out; that Congress had sanctioned and instigated the LENDING, by requiring interest from the banks for its USE, that, instead of being in the hands it was in the hands of merchants, traders, dealers, manufacturers, mechanics, speculators, and others; that the banks had USED it with the knowledge of Congress, and with the implied contract and fair understanding of having the USE of it till gradually called for on account of the public service; and that to call for all this money in masses, and almost without notice (for the first payment would have begun as soon as the bill could have been passed) was to COMPEL THE LARGE DEPOSIT BANKS TO CHOOSE BETWEEN STOPPING PAYMENT THEMSELVES, OR DESTROYING THEIR DEBTORS. All this was so plain to me that it was amazing, incomprehensible, and almost incredible that any person could avoid seeing the same. Yet this is the measure, the loss of which we are called upon to deplore! This is the measure, the patriotic resistance of which by General Jackson, is denounced as an act of tyranny! This is the measure, then believed to be irresistibly popular, now known to be heartily condemned by every considerate man! This is the measure before which General Jackson, and all its opponents were expected to be prostrated; (and before which they were willing to have been prostrated if such had been the penalty of adherence to their principles;) this is the measure which like the consular distributions of grain, and money, and public lands, among the voters in the degenerate days of the Roman Republic, was expected to purchase the suffrages of all the people! General Jackson and his friends, myself one of them, did what they believed was right, in resisting this measure, without regard to consequences personal to themselves. They resisted the colossal distribution of fifty-five millions of money. They threw themselves upon the intelligence, the patriotism, and the candor of their fellow countrymen; and the event has proved that candor, that intelligence, and that patriotism. It has proved that the American people are not yet ready to be seduced and debauched with the spoils and pillage of their own country.

Sir, said Mr. B. I pursue this bill of May 1836, one step further; I pursue it into the fourth section, and see that nothing but a WAR with a

FOREIGN POWER could have arrested the distribution of the \$55,000,000, and given the Treasury a right to retain the \$24,877,179 received from the public lands in 1836, and the \$6,776,236 received from them in 1837. By the terms of the act, the distribution was to go on without regard to any thing, but a foreign war, and the \$32,000,000 received from the land in '36 and '37 were to belong to the States, and to be paid to them, without the least regard to the condition of the public Treasury. It was a specific appropriation of the proceeds of the lands, and as such would have been paid over to the States on the days named in the act. The "shutting up" of the Treasury would have made no difference; the stoppage of the banks would have made no difference; there was no foreign war—the appropriation was specific and absolute—and the delivery of the money to the States would have been compulsory & inevitable. What then? Why, that notwithstanding the retroactive disbursements from the Treasury of the before received revenues from the lands of 1833, '34, and '35—notwithstanding the attempt to disburse these old expended revenues might have bankrupted the deposit banks—yet the current receipts from the lands for '36 and '37 would have been turned over to the States as they came in? The \$25,000,000 (nearly) of '36 would have gone to the States; the \$7,000,000 (nearly) of '37 would have gone to them also! And those, with the banks all stopped—with the Treasury shut up—with Congress called together to provide the ways and means of keeping the government in motion—with the duties from customs sinking down to nothing—merchant's duty bonds postponed—balances from banks delayed for many months; with all this we should have been paying out to the States the \$7,000,000 of hard money received from the lands in 1837, and which \$7,000,000 in specie was the sheet anchor of the government in that disastrous year, and the only thing which saved it from the degradation and ruin of using depreciated paper money and shill-pasters!

Mr. President, we hear much of the incapacity, the ignorance, the incompetency and the recklessness of the Jackson administration; we hear much of all this from the Opposition, without their being able to specify a measure to which these epithets will apply; but here is an act of the Opposition itself, which places the leaders in a position to choose between a confession of absolute incapacity to manage the public affairs, or of a deliberate design to bankrupt the Treasury and the banks.

No, Mr. President, the Jackson administration was not ignorant, was not reckless, was not incompetent; and to hurl such epithets at that administration, is to hurl them at the people, by whom that administration was created and has been sustained. To attack that administration, approved as it was in the triumphant second election of General Jackson, and in the triumphant election of his successor, is to attack the capacity of the people for self-government! It is to attack the elective principle of our Constitution, and to say that that principle ought to be abolished, and an hereditary ruler given as a guardian to those who were so incompetent to choose their own Chief Magistrate.

No, sir! Great are the services which General Jackson has rendered to his country—great in the field—still greater in the cabinet. His civil administration was a continued series of patriotic exertions, the emanation no less of a heroic soul, than of a sagacious head, and a patriot heart. None but a hero could have acted the part, in civil affairs, which he did. Above all men who have lived in our eventful times, a single individual, perhaps, alone excepted, he will be stamped the hero-statesman of the age. I have heretofore endeavored to do some justice to his various, transcendent, and victorious policy. I have endeavored to present some views of his numerous, brilliant, and successful ameliorations at home, and negotiations abroad. I have endeavored to present him as posterity will view him, covered, illustrated, irradiated with every species of glory, and above all with the glory of usefulness—with the glory of having improved the condition, bettered the circumstances, advanced the fortune, and personally benefited every industrious inhabitant which the country contains. I have endeavored to do this; and I appeal to the present unparalleled, unrivalled, unprecedented, unexampled, universal, pervading, and exulting prosperity of the country for the truth and fidelity of the pictures which I have endeavored to draw. It is not my intention to repeat, on the present occasion, what I have heretofore delivered on this subject; but there is one point which, though heretofore mentioned, has never been presented with the fulness, individuality, and development which its importance and magnitude deserves. I allude to our cotton production, and its influence upon the wealth and industry of every portion of this extended Union, and the part which General Jackson has acted in bringing that production to what it now is, and to what it must be. What was the extent of our cotton growing territory before the victorious arms of General Jackson acquired for us the vast region of the South and Southwest? It was a part of South Carolina, a part of Georgia, some slips in North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. What is it now? It is all Florida, all Georgia, all Alabama, all Mississippi, all Louisiana, all Arkansas, South Carolina, a part of North Carolina, a third of Tennessee, and a slip in Missouri. In territorial extent our cotton growing region has been increased more than ten fold by the victorious arms of Gen. Jackson over the Southern Indians, and by his still more victorious policy over the political allies of those Indians—their Federal allies—whose struggle it was to retain them in the Southern States to diminish their political importance, and to cripple their advance. What was the value of our cotton export before these great operations of General Jackson began? It was fourteen millions of dollars. What is it now? It is eighty millions. And what is its capacity of augmentation? Almost limitless and boundless, or only limited by the wants of Europe, Asia, Africa, and the two Americas; for, to all these countries, even to the Ganges and the Black Sea, to the Cape of Good Hope, and to Tierra del Fuego do our American cottons now go. And what is the influence of this vast production, so amazingly augmented under the victorious arms, and still more victorious policy, of ONE MAN—what is its influence upon the industry, the pursuits, and the wealth of every part of this extended Confederacy? To answer this question, let the mind's eye figure to itself a map of this Union, and then contemplate every species of industry which is carried on upon the vast diversified domain which it represents.

Let him look at our shipping interest from the Chesapeake to Passamaquoddy bay, all finding its greatest and richest employment in carrying our cotton abroad, and bringing back the productions of so many nations received in exchange for it. Let him see our most opulent merchants, throughout the whole extent of our coast, from New Orleans to New York, all bottoming their largest operations upon the cotton of the South. Look to the manufacturing industry of the whole Northeast, of which Massachusetts may be taken as an example, and as the highest pattern; manufactures of leather, cotton, wool, iron, brass, tin, wood, glass, stone, &c. the grand aggregate of which, in all the Northeast, may be judged of from the annual product of near ninety millions of dollars for Massachusetts alone; and a goodly proportion of the whole of which finds its market in the same cotton growing region. Crossing the Alleghany mountains, and descending upon the Western waters, see twelve millions of manufactured articles, the product of the industry of three or four miles square at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahala; see these twelve millions annually going off from Pittsburgh, and the largest part going to the cotton planters of the South; while many other towns and villages of the West, on a smaller scale, emulate the meritorious example of "the Birmingham of the West." Then see the agricultural States of the Great Valley. See Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, with their vast productions and grain, and their innumerable herds and flocks, all finding their richest market in the same region. Turning to the Middle States, where the value of labor, for a long time, has been so much reduced, we see that value in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and Tennessee has found a vast augmentation from the cultivation of cotton. So that, in every part of this extended Confederacy, and over every species of creative industry, the augmented cultivation of cotton, the fruit of General Jackson's military achievements and civil policy, has extended its benefits, and shed its benign influences. The North, the East, the West, and the Middle States—the cities and the country—agriculture, manufactures, and commerce—all, all find employment for their industry, and rich rewards for their skill and labor in that perennial fountain of national wealth—the cotton growing region of the South—which, while it showers gold upon all others, is itself largely deprived of its own advantages by illusive systems of political economy—a system which leads it to purchase every thing by the paper money standard of the United States, while it sells the only article it produces by the hard money standard of Europe! Every part of this Union feels the beneficent effects of the cotton crops; and no part feels it more than the agricultural region of Kentucky; and the manufacturing districts of Massachusetts. I have lately travelled in Kentucky, and speak from the knowledge of my own senses. I have lately received an authentic return of the annual manufactures of Massachusetts, and speak upon unimpeachable authority. Kentucky and Massachusetts are the two States of this Union which have profited most by the military victories and the civil administration of General Jackson; they are the two States of this Union which owe most to his arms and to his policy; they are the two States of this Union which should be bound to him by the strongest ties of gratitude and affection. The agriculturalist of Kentucky is now on the high road to wealth; his prosperity reposes upon a solid and imperishable basis. His cattle, his mules, his horses, his hemp, all wanted in the South, command the highest price, fill his coffers with vast sums of money, and reflect upon his lands an unprecedented value. It is no longer the illusions of the high tariff—it is no longer the illusions of the "golden fleece," two thousand dollars for a sheep, intrinsically worth twenty shillings, and now sunk to that price—it is no longer this deceptive dream of these ephemeral illusions which tickled and beguiled the Kentuckian before Jackson's administration, but it is now the solid basis of the cotton cultivation in the South, and free trade in Europe, upon which his prosperity reposes. Let him cultivate the cotton grower, and cherish free trade abroad, and never again fall into the illusions of high tariff and National Bank, and never again will he see his crops rotting on his hands, his property sinking to no price, his currency depreciated one-half, and piles of property laws, tender laws, relief laws, and stay laws, interposed between the hapless debtor and the merciless creditor. So much for Kentucky; and equal with hers, and resting, in good part, upon the same basis, is the prosperity of Massachusetts. The cotton grower of the South takes a part of all that she has to spare. From "brushes, brooms, and baskets, and buttons, of all kinds," up to her eighteen millions of dollars worth of manufactures in shoes, boots, and leather—her seventeen millions of manufactures of cotton—her ten millions of manufactures of wool—her nine millions and a half of fish and oil—her two millions of ready made clothing, stocks, and suspenders—her two millions and a half of nails, brads, and tacks—her million and a half of soap and candles—her million and a half of paper—her million and a quarter of rum—her million of refined sugar—her two millions of straw bonnets and palm leaf hats—and many other articles "too tedious to enumerate," but amounting, in conjunction with those enumerated to EIGHTY-SIX millions of dollars per annum; from all these she sends a part to the cotton grower, and doubtless gets a better part of the crop than the grower himself receives; an advantage which is the fair and legitimate fruit of industry, conducted skill, guarded by economy, and diversified by enterprise. It was the last year of President Jackson's administration—the year ending the 31st day of March, 1837—which presented this magnificent result of Massachusetts manufacturing industry; I say manufacturing—for the proceeds of her commerce and agriculture are not included—and this grand result will forever stand as a proof of the prosperity of the country under the sagacious policy of that illustrious statesman.

Sir, it was no part of my intention to make a eulogy upon General Jackson. The time is coming when history, and poetry, and sculpture, and painting, and the living voices of endless generations will do him that service. I make no general eulogy. I have spoken to a single point, to show from one example, the beneficent nature of his policy, and the universality of its happy influence upon all parts of our country, and upon all the pursuits of its industry. I have spoken to a single point, and have not exhausted that one, for to this same cotton region we are indebted for the hundred millions of gold and silver which has sustained the country and the Government in the late shock, and which hereafter are to render the people independent of the rise and fall of banks, and safe from the shocks and explosions of the

paper system. What I have said has been forced out of me by attacks, as wanted by the press, upon the hero-patriot who is entitled to repose, now that he has withdrawn from the world and given an example of the manner in which an ex-President of the United States should spend the evening of his days, and close up the career of his life.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1839.

"Drummond" is left out for want of room.

The letter of Gen. Harrison will be found in this paper. If his friends are pleased with it, we can have no objection; but we cannot believe it is calculated to make converts to his cause.

To Henry Clay, Jr., U. S. Rep., one of our Representatives, we are indebted for the eloquent speech of Mr. Memminger, delivered to the Kentucky Legislature. It is not probable that our limits will permit our giving this splendid array of argument and eloquence, to our readers, yet we return our thanks to our Representative for his attention.

Our only intelligence from Frankfort is, that the Rail Road Bank Bill was reported to the Senate on Tuesday, by the Committee on Internal Improvements. A very animated debate occurred, upon a motion made by Mr. Watkins, to refer the Bill to the Committee on Courts of Justice, of which Mr. Guthrie is chairman. Mr. Billinger, the chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, moved to refer it to a Committee of the Whole, for the next day. The debate lasted for about two hours and elicited the views of nearly all the Senators. The motion to refer the Bill to a Committee of the Whole for the next day, prevailed by a vote of 21 to 15.

This must not be taken, however, as a test vote. Several Senators voted in favor of the Bill's being committed to a Committee of the Whole, who avowed their intention to vote against the Bill upon its final passage. By our next, it is likely the fate of this great measure will have been determined. Should the bill be defeated its loss will be charged upon the suicidal course of the friends of Louisville.

Great exertion are now making by Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, to complete a rail road from Memphis to Charleston. Should this measure succeed, of which we have but little doubt, Louisville may have cause to regret her opposition to the road from Charleston, through Lexington to that City.

Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania, suggests the construction of a rail road from Pittsburg through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to St. Louis, Missouri. When this work is completed, what a vast amount of travel and transportation, which now necessarily passes Louisville, will be cut off from her. These considerations, we should think ought to make Louisville the most steadfast friend to our road.

Messrs. MOREHEAD and SMITH, the Kentucky Commissioners to the Ohio Legislature, have addressed that body through the Governor, and have been also invited to address it orally, which we presume has been accepted by them.

DANIEL STURGEON, Esq., is elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, in the place of the Hon. Mr. McKean, receiving 68 votes on the first ballot.

It is stated, in some exchange paper, which we have mislaid, that *Machias, the Prophet*, narrowly escaped being lynched in some town in Missouri. He was, however, shorn of his beard and marched out, with orders never to return.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 28.]
GREAT STORM AND FRESHET—THE RAIL ROAD AND FLOATING BRIDGES AT GRAY'S FERRY SWEEP AWAY—EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY!!

The most extensive and destructive storm known in this vicinity for forty years, commenced on Friday evening last, at about 9 o'clock, with a violent westerly wind and a deluge of rain, which continued with unmitigated violence until near 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when a strong wind from the northwest suddenly sprang up, the rain ceased, and the atmosphere, under the influence of the north-west, assumed a feeling of frigidity which soon lowered the thermometer some dozen degrees nearer to zero.

In consequence of the storm, the rail road being covered with water, the locomotive train, with the Southern mail due Saturday evening, was compelled to return to Wilmington, and only arrived last evening, at half past five o'clock, by horse power. The Southern mail then due has not yet arrived.

On the Schuylkill, the damage is immense. At Manayunk much property has been destroyed, and a number of poor families have lost their little all, swept away with their dwellings by the flood. They need relief, and it is suggested to benevolent citizens to take some measures to afford it to them. This is a hard season of the year to be left without house, home, and effects.

[From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Jan. 28.]
The destruction of property has been so great that it is impossible to add more at present than to make a general notice of the appearance of the scene of rain. No calamity of a similar extent probably ever occurred before in Philadelphia. Various rumors are in circulation as to the loss of lives, which we trust are unfounded, although there is a probability that men may have perished in the course of the night attempting to rescue their boats. But nothing definite is known in relation to this. It is said, however, that a boat with three men was swept away.

Although the Delaware was considerably swelled by the freshet, no damage, we believe, was done on that front of the city.

P. S. We have since learned that when the freshet was at the highest, it stood seventeen feet some inches above low water mark. The eastern pier of the Rail-road bridge at Gray's Ferry is completely demolished. The destruction is supposed to have been caused by the lodging in the piers of the fragments of the floating bridge, which for a time formed a complete dam, and at length burst with irresistible fury, carrying all before it. The freshet seemed to come down the Schuylkill all at once like an enormous wave, roaring and boiling as it rushed apparently about ten feet high over Fairmount Dam, the whirlpool below shooting immense pieces of timber high into the air, as if an army of giants were amusing themselves with javelins.

LETTER FROM GENERAL HARRISON TO THE HON. HARRIS DUNN.

NORTH BEND, 2d Dec. 1838.

Dear Sir:—As it is probable that you have by this time returned to Pittsburgh, I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter from Philadelphia, containing the proceedings of the National Democratic Anti-Masonic Convention, which lately convened in that city. With feelings of the deepest gratitude, I read the resolution unanimously adopted, nominating me as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. This is the second time that I have received from that patriotic party, of which you yourself are a distinguished member, the highest evidence of confidence that can be given to a citizen of our Republic. I would attempt to describe my sense of the obligation I owe them, if I were not convinced that any language which I could command would fall far short of what I really feel. If, however, the wishes of the Convention should be realized, and if success should attend their efforts, I shall have it in my power to manifest my gratitude in a manner more acceptable to those whom you represent, than by any profession of it which I could at this time make. I mean by exerting my utmost efforts to carry out the principles set forth in their resolutions, by arresting the progress of the measures "destructive to the prosperity of the People and tending to the subversion of their liberties," and substituting for them, those sound democratic republican doctrines upon which the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison were conducted.

Among the principles proper to be adopted by any Executive, sincerely desirous to restore the administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of preminent importance:

I. To confine his services to a single term.

II. To disclaim all right of control over the public treasury, with the exception of such part of it as may be appropriated by law, to carry on the public services; and to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and drawn from the treasury agreeably to the long established forms of that department.

III. That he should never attempt to influence the election, either by the people or the State Legislatures, nor suffer the federal officers under his control to take any other part in them, than by giving their own votes, when they possess the right of voting.

IV. That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of bills to, 1st. Such as are in his opinion unconstitutional. 2d. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States, or of individuals. 3d. Such as involving deep interests, may in his opinion require more mature deliberation or reference to the will of the people, to be ascertained at the succeeding elections.

V. That he should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of purely party character.

VI. That in removals from office, of those who hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Executive, the cause of such removal shall be stated, and, if he request it, to the Senate, at the time that the nomination of a successor is made.

And last, but not least, in importance—

VII. That he should not suffer the Executive Department of the Government to become the source of legislation; but leave the whole business of making the laws for the Union to be done by the department to which the constitution has exclusively assigned it, until they have assumed that perfect shape where and when only the opinions of the Executive may be heard. A community of power, in the preparation of the laws, between the Legislature and the Executive departments, must necessarily lead to dangerous commutations, and greatly to the advantage of a President desirous of extending his power. Such a construction of the constitution could never have been contemplated by those who framed it; as they well knew that those who propose the bills, will always take care of themselves, or the interests of their constituents, and hence the provision in the constitution, borrowed from that of England, restricting the origination of revenue bills to the immediate representatives of the people. So far from agreeing in opinion with the distinguished character who lately retired from the Presidency, that Congress should have applied to him for a project of a banking system, I think that such an application would have manifested, not only great subservience upon the part of that body, but an unpardonable ignorance of the chief danger to be apprehended from such an institution. That danger unquestionably consists in an union of interests between the Executive and the bank. Would an ambitious incumbent of the Executive chair neglect so favorable an opportunity, as the preparing of a law would give him, to insert in it provisions to secure his influence over it? In the authority given to the President in the constitution, "to command to Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," it was certainly never intended that the measures he recommended should be presented in a shape suited for the immediate decision of the Legislature. The sages who made the constitution, too well knew the advantages which the Crown of England derived from the exercise of this power by its ministers, to have intended it to be used by our chief magistrates, or the heads of department under his control. The boasted principle of the English constitution, that the consent of the democratic branch of the Government was not only necessary to receive money from the people, but that it was its inviolable prerogative also to originate all the bills for that purpose, is as true in theory as in the letter, but rendered utterly false and nugatory in effect, by the participation of the ministers of the Crown in the details of the legislation. Indeed, the influence they derive from sitting as members of the House of Commons, and from wielding the immense patronage of the Crown, (constitutional or usurped), gives them a power over that body that renders plausible, at least, the base flattery, or as it is more probable, the intended sarcasm of Sir Walter Raleigh, in an address to James I, that the demand of the sovereign upon the Commons for pecuniary aid, was intended only "that the tax might seem to come from themselves," whereas the inference is, it was really laid by the sovereign itself.

Having thus given you my opinion of some things which might be done, and others which should not be done, by a President coming into power by the support of those of the people who are opposed to the principles upon which the present administration is conducted, you will see that I have omitted one, which is deemed by many of as much importance as any other. I allude to the appointment of members of Congress to office by the President. The Constitution contains no prohibition of such appointments, no doubt because

its authors could not believe in its necessity, from the purity of character, which was manifested by those who possessed the confidence of the people at that period. It is, however, an opinion very generally entertained by the opposition party, that the country would have escaped much of the evil under which it has suffered for some years past, if the Constitution had contained a provision of that kind. Having had no opportunity of personal observation on the conduct of the administration for the last ten years, I am unable to decide upon the truth or error of this opinion. And I should be very willing that the known subservience of the Legislature to the Executive, in several memorable instances, should be accounted for in a way somewhat less injurious to the character of our country and Republicanism itself, than by the admission that the Fathers of the land, the trusted servants of a virtuous people, could be seduced from the path of duty and honor, by the paltry trappings and emoluments of dependent offices. But if the evil really exists, and if there be good reason to believe that its source is to be found in the corruptibility of the members of the Legislature, an effectual remedy cannot be too soon applied. And it happens in this case, that there is a choice of remedies. One of those, however, is in my opinion free from the objections which might be offered to the other. The one to which I object is, that which the late President has been so loudly called upon to adopt, in consequence of a promise made at the commencement of his administration, viz: that the Executive under no circumstances should appoint to office a member of either branch of the National Legislature. There are, in my mind, several weighty reasons against the adoption of this principle. I will detain you with the mention of but two of them, because, I believe that you will agree with me, that the alternative I shall present, while it would be equally effectual, contains no feature to which a reasonable objection could be made.

As the Constitution contains no provision to prevent the appointment of members of Congress to office by the Executive, could the Executive, with a due regard to delicacy and justice, without usurping power from the people, declare a disqualification which they had not thought necessary? And where is the American citizen, who regards the honor of his country, the character of its people, or who believes in the superiority of a republican form of Government, who would be willing to proclaim to the world, that the youthful nation which has attracted so much of its attention, which it has so much admired for its gigantic strength, its undaunted courage, its high attainments in literature and arts, and the external beauty of its institutions, was within a mass of meanness and corruption? That even the chosen servants of the people were ever ready, for a paltry consideration, to abandon their allegiance to their lawful sovereigns, and to become the servants of their servant. The alternative to this degrading course, is to be found in depriving the Executive of all motive for acquiring an improper influence over the Legislature.

To effect this, nothing in my opinion is necessary but to re-establish the principles upon which the administration was once conducted, with a single addition of limiting the service of the President to one term. A candid consideration of what I conceive these principles to have been, is given above. And I think no one can doubt, that, if faithfully carried out, they would be efficient in securing the independence of the Legislature, and confining the connection between it and the Executive, to that at which it is warranted by a fair construction of the Constitution. I am conscious of but two motives which could induce a President of the U. S. to endeavor to procure a controlling influence over the Legislative body, viz: to perpetuate his power, by passing laws to increase his patronage, or gratify his vanity, by obtaining their sanction to his schemes and projects for the Government of the country; and thus assimilating his situation to that of the limited monarchs of Europe. The principles above suggested, would effectually destroy any disposition of the person elected by the combined votes of the opposition, to place himself in either attitude. Retiring at the end of four years to private life, with no wish or prospect of any son of his succeeding, legitimate or adopted, he would leave the Government as prosperous and pure in its administration, as when it passed from the hands of the great "Apostle of Democracy," to the Father of our Constitution.

To the duties which I have enumerated, so proper in my opinion to be performed by a President, elected by the opposition to the present administration, (and which are, as I believe, of constitutional obligation,) I will mention another which I believe also to be of much importance. I mean the observance of the most conciliatory course of conduct towards our political opponents. After the course which our friends have so justly bestowed upon the present Chief Magistrate, for having, in no inconsiderable degree, disfranchised the whole body of his political opponents, I am certain that no oppositionist, true to the principles he professes, would approve a similar course of conduct in the person whom his vote had contributed to elect. In a Republic, one of the surest tests of a healthy state of its institutions, is the immunity with which every citizen may, upon all occasions, express his political opinions, and particularly his prejudices, in the discharge of his duty as an elector.

The question may perhaps be asked of me, what security I have in my power to offer, if the majority of the American people should select me for their Chief Magistrate, that I would adopt the principles which I have herein laid down, as those upon which an Administration should be conducted. I could only answer, by referring to my conduct, and the disposition manifested in the discharge of the duties of several important offices, which have heretofore been conferred upon me. If the power placed in my hands, has, on even a single occasion, been used for any purpose than that for which it was given, or retained longer than was necessary to accomplish the objects designated by those from whom the trusts were received, I will acknowledge that either with constitute a sufficient reason for discrediting any promise I may make, under the circumstances in which I am now placed.

I am, dear Sir, truly yours,

W. H. HARRISON.

To the Hon. HARRIS DUNN.

VILLAGE LIGHTED BY NATURAL GAS.—The village of Fredonia, in the western part of the State of New York, presents this singular phenomenon. The village is forty miles from Buffalo, and about two from Lake Erie; a small but

rapid stream called the Canadaway, passes through it, and after turning several miles discharges itself into the lake below; near the mouth is a small harbor with a light house. While removing an old mill, which stood partly over this stream, in Fredonia, three years since, some holes were observed to break frequently from the water, and on trial were found to be inflammable.

A company was formed, and a hole an inch and a half in diameter being bored through the rock, a soft fire-lime stone, the gas left its natural channel and ascended through this. A gasometer was constructed, with a small house for its protection, and pipes being laid, the gas is conveyed through the whole village. One hundred lights are fed from it, more or less, at an expense of one dollar and a half yearly for each. The streets and public churches are lighted with it.

The flame is large, but not so strong or brilliant as that from gas in our cities; it is, however, in high favor with the inhabitants. The gasometer, I found on measurement, collected eighty-eight cubic feet in twelve hours during the day; but the man who had charge of it told me that more might be procured with a larger apparatus.

About a mile from the village, and in the same stream, it comes up in quantities four or five times as great. The contractor for the light house, purchased the right to it, and laid pipes to the lake, but found it impossible to make it descend, the difference in elevation being very great. It preferred its own natural channels, and bubbled up beyond the reach of his gasometer. The gas is carbonated hydrogen, and is supposed to come from beds of bituminous coal; the only rock visible, however, here, and to a great extent along the southern shore of the lake is feldspar stone.—*Breaster's Journal.*

A CHARITY SERMON will be preached by the Rev. Mr. McManis, in St. Peter's (Roman Catholic) Church, on Sunday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock. The object of preaching this sermon is to raise a fund for the benefit of the poor of this city, and it is hoped the citizens generally will attend, prepared to assist in their mite for the relief of those destitute little creatures. Fine Music may be expected on the splendid Organ in that edifice.

A School for Young Ladies.

UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. CAMPBELL, who was for several years associated with the Rev. John Ward, of this city, in a similar institution, and of Mrs. Campbell, will be opened in this city, in Mrs. Coyle's House, Jordan's Row, on Monday, February 18, 1839. Its sessions will comprise five months each. The Elementary branches will be taught by the session, at \$16 00. The Higher Branches, at \$20 00.

The Scholars will be charged from the time of their entrance. No deduction will be made, but at the option of the teachers. The attention of the instructors will be particularly directed to the manners and morals of the pupils, as well as their mental cultivation. Special effort will be made to accelerate the progress of the Primary Classes. The discipline of the School will be exact. In consequence, no young lady will be retained in it, who cannot be retrained from the violation of its established rules, by private admonition or public reproof. Applications for entrance can be made to Mr. A. T. SUGLAND, at his Book Store. A few scholars can be boarded in the family of the Principals.

—Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-pd \$3.

SELECT SCHOOL, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL, FOR BOYS.

THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP, A. M., Professor of Sacred Literature, in the Theological Seminary of Lexington, will open a Select School for Boys, at his residence at the Theological Seminary, on Monday, the 14th of March. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages will be taught to those who desire it, and the usual English branches.

The hours of instruction, at present, will be from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

Terms.—Ten dollars per quarter.

Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.

—Lexington, February 7, 1839. 6-pd \$3.

DOCTOR S. W. KILPATRICK.

HAS located himself on the Yates Creek road, where it crosses East Hickman, about 8 miles from Lexington, where he tenders his services as a

Practitioner of Medicine,

More particularly in Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

—Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-pd \$3.

CASH FOR HEMP.

THE highest market price will be paid for good clean Hemp, by

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

—Lexington, February 7, 1839. 6-pd \$3.

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall on Friday, the 22d day of February next, in company with the commissioners appointed by the order of the Fayette County Court, proceed, on the land, to procession the original settlement and preemption of John Hawkins, surveyed and patented in the name of said Hawkins, and situate on the waters of Hickman Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky.

WALKER HAWKINS.

Lex. Feb. 7, 1839 6-3d paid.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction on Saturday, the 16th day of February next, the following valuable Houses and Lots, viz:

No. 1. The House and Lot, corner of Water and Upper streets, occupied by Messrs. Randall's as a Grocery Store House, 33 by 66 feet.

No. 2. House and Lot adjoining same, on Upper street, occupied by Mr. Mitchell, timber.

No. 3. House and Lot adjoining same, occupied by Messrs. Graves, butters.

No. 4. House and Lot adjoining same, occupied by Mr. Vanpelst is a shoe store.

All the above houses are well adapted for business.

No. 5. House and Lot corner of Upper and Constitution streets, very commodious in every respect, now occupied by Mr. P. Bain.

No. 6. A handsome Building for adjoining same, on Upper street, about 50 by 120 feet.

No. 7. Three Lots on Main street, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, near Mr. R. Todd—No. 1, a frame building—each Lot about 41 feet front to Water street.

No. 8. One out-lot on Main street, about 10 Acres, well situated—in grass.

TERMS LIBERAL, viz: One-fifth in hand; balance at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, for approved negotiable notes, bearing interest, payable half yearly.

The above property is advertised for sale the 1st day of March, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of

JAMES E. DAVIS, Acting Executor of W. Morris, dec'd.

January 23, 1839. 4-3d

LICENSES.

APPLICATIONS for Licenses of all kinds, must be made to the Board at their regular meeting, on Thursday, the 7th day of February, 1839.

Attest: JAMES P. MCGOWEN, Clerk City.

Jan. 17, 1839. 2-4d



VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

WILL sell the House and Lot whereon I now reside, at the corner of High and Main cross street, also the saddler's shop on Main cross street, and the House and Lot opposite the residence of John Peck, on which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed unnecessary to be particular in the description as those who wish to purchase, would of course desire to examine for themselves.

The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will be made the purchaser. For terms apply to

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

All indebted to me are requested to come forward and pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am about to remove from the state.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Two or three hundred HORSE COLLARS, WAGON HARNESS, WHIPS, &c. &c. very low, as I am determined to leave the state.

—Lexington, Oct. 11, 1833. 41-1f

Having learned several German Books, among others a work on Metals, &c. with plates, I request that they be returned, as I am about to leave the State.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 12, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Monongalia Academy, Class for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, February 9, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME

1 Prize of \$30,000	88 Prizes of \$150
1 " 10,000	63 " 100
1 " 7,000	63 " 80
1 " 5,000	63 " 70
1 " 4,000	63 " 60
1 " 3,000	126 " 50
1 " 2,165	126 " 40
25 " 1,000	3,654 " 20
50 " 500	23,436 " 10
50 " 200	

TICKETS \$10—Shares in proportion.

Kentucky State Lottery.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 15, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No. 5, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME

1	"	2,165	126	"	40
25	"	1,000	3,654	"	20
50	"	500	23,436	"	10
50	"	200			

TICKETS \$10—Shares in proportion.

Kentucky State Lottery

TICKETS \$5—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 14, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Norfolk Benevolent Mechanic Association, Class No. 1, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Feb. 16, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME

1	"	5,000	50	"	150
1	"	3,000	55	"	100
1	"	2,000	66	"	40
1	"	1,057	66	"	30
20	"	1,000	66	"	20
20	"	500	132	"	15

TICKETS \$10—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 15, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 3, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME

The Norfolk Inevolute Mechanic Association, Class No. 1, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Sat- urday, Feb. 16, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.			
GRAND SCHEME.			
1 Prize of	\$50,000	25 Prizes of	\$300
1 "	10,060	75 "	200
1 "	5,000	100 "	150

TICKETS \$5—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 15, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 3, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME

TICKETS \$10—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
Class No. 15, for 1839. To be determined by the
drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 3,
for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday.

TICKETS \$5—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 15, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 3, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME

20	"	1,000	3,780	"	10
20	"	300	23,436	"	5
20	"	150			

TICKETS \$5—Shares in proportion.

A. S. STREETER, *Lexington,*
Main street, next door to the Library.

